

# Western Carolinian.

Printed and published, once a week, by FIELD WHITE,  
Publisher of the Laws of Congress.

SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1829.

[VOL. X. NO. 493.]

TERMS.—At the request of many of our patrons, and in consideration of the price of the paper, the terms of subscription have been altered, and will now be as follows:—  
Two dollars and a half per annum; or two dollars only, if paid in advance. No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the Editor, until all bills are paid up. Advertisements will be inserted at 25 cents the square for the first week, and at 15 cents each week thereafter. For the second week, and at 10 cents each week thereafter. For the third week, and at 5 cents each week thereafter. For the fourth week, and at 5 cents each week thereafter. For the fifth week, and at 5 cents each week thereafter. For the sixth week, and at 5 cents each week thereafter. For the seventh week, and at 5 cents each week thereafter. For the eighth week, and at 5 cents each week thereafter. For the ninth week, and at 5 cents each week thereafter. For the tenth week, and at 5 cents each week thereafter. For the eleventh week, and at 5 cents each week thereafter. For the twelfth week, and at 5 cents each week thereafter. For the thirteenth week, and at 5 cents each week thereafter. 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For the eighty-ninth week, and at 5 cents each week thereafter. For the ninetieth week, and at 5 cents each week thereafter. For the ninety-first week, and at 5 cents each week thereafter. For the ninety-second week, and at 5 cents each week thereafter. For the ninety-third week, and at 5 cents each week thereafter. For the ninety-fourth week, and at 5 cents each week thereafter. For the ninety-fifth week, and at 5 cents each week thereafter. For the ninety-sixth week, and at 5 cents each week thereafter. For the ninety-seventh week, and at 5 cents each week thereafter. For the ninety-eighth week, and at 5 cents each week thereafter. For the ninety-ninth week, and at 5 cents each week thereafter. For the hundredth week, and at 5 cents each week thereafter.

## New and Desirable!

KYLES & MEENAN,  
ARE now receiving their full supply of  
**Dry Goods,**  
**Hardware,**  
**Groceries, &c. &c.**  
all of which will be offered at very reduced prices, for cash or credit.  
Salisbury, Oct. 30th, 1829. 3193

## DANIEL H. CRESS,

HAS just received, and opened at his Store in Salisbury, a large and handsome assortment of  
**Spring and Summer GOODS;**  
Also, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Plated Ware, Hats, and Hatters' Trimmings, Crockery, a good assortment of Hosiery, Cloths, Shoes, Bonnets, and every article usually asked for in stores.  
His stock of goods has been purchased entirely for cash; and he is determined to sell them as low as can be had in the place, for cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit. The public are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.  
Salisbury, June 3d, 1829. 70

## New Goods, FRESH, FASHIONABLE, AND CHEAPER THAN EVER!

ARE now opening at the subscriber's Store in Salisbury; consisting of  
**DRY GOODS**  
of almost every description, suited to all seasons of the year. Also,  
**GROCERIES,**  
**Hardware and Cutlery,**  
extensive in variety and amount, selected by himself with care, and from the best sources in Philadelphia and New York. The public are assured they will find a large and full supply, and lower for cash than usual, or otherwise on accommodating terms. They are respectfully invited to call, see the goods, examine the quality, hear the prices, and judge for themselves.  
**JOHN MURPHY.**  
J. M. respectfully begs to return his unfeigned thanks for the very liberal and distinguished patronage he has been so highly honoured with by a discerning public, and hopes, by a diligent attention, to merit a continuance of the same.  
Salisbury, Sept. 28, 1829. 3198

## CHEAP NEW GOODS.

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a choice and handsome assortment of  
**DRY GOODS,**  
**Hardware, Crockery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Boots, Shoes, Groceries, &c.**  
which were bought at reduced prices, and will be sold at a small profit, for cash, or on time to punctual dealers. Among the Groceries, are first quality  
**Teneriff Wine, Old Muscatell ditto, Port ditto, Malaga ditto, Genuine Old Holland Gin, old Cognac Brandy, Jamaica and New England Rum;** together with every article usually found in a store in this section of country.  
Persons wishing to purchase, will please call, and examine the above Goods.  
Salisbury, Sept. 28th, 1829. 6mt11

## Cowan & Reeves

HAVE just received, at their Store, Wood Grove, Rowan County, 13 miles west of Salisbury, a good and fresh supply of  
**GROCERIES.**  
They also have on hand, a good assortment of fashionable Fall and Winter  
**DRY GOODS,**  
suitable for both Gentlemen and Ladies, purchased in New-York and Philadelphia; consisting of  
Blue, black, brown, steel-mixed and olive Broad Cloths  
Cassimeres, Cassinets and Sattinets.  
White and Red Flannels  
Point and Rose Blankets  
Cambrics and Plaids  
Canton Crapes and Silks  
Bombazines, Bombazines and Circassians  
Cassimeres Shawls and Points;  
together with every other article usually found in a Store in this section of country.  
All of which they are determined to sell as low as any other person whatever, engaged in the same line of business, for Cash, Cotton, or on a credit to punctual dealers.  
The public are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.  
C. & R.  
October 31st, 1829. 3196

## VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

Tuesday, Oct. 20.—Mr. Marshall, from the Committee on the Judiciary Department of Government, made the following report from the Committee:

1. Resolved, That the Judicial power shall be vested in a Court of Appeals, in such Inferior Courts, as the Legislature shall from time to time ordain and establish, and in the county courts. The Jurisdiction of these tribunals shall be regulated by law. The Judges of the Court of Appeals and of the Inferior Courts, shall hold their offices during good behaviour, or until removed in the manner prescribed in this Constitution; and shall at the same time, hold no other office, appointment, or public trust; and the acceptance thereof, by either of them, shall vacate his judicial office. No modification or abolition of any court, shall be construed to deprive any judge thereof of his office; but such judge shall perform any judicial duties which the Legislature shall assign him.

2. Resolved, That the present Judges of the Court of Appeals, Judges of the General Court, and Chancellors remain in office until the expiration of the first session of the Legislature, held under the new Constitution, and no longer. But the Legislature may cause to be paid to such of them, as shall not be re-appointed, such sum as, from his age, infirmities, and past services, shall be deemed reasonable.

3. Resolved, That Judges of the Court of Appeals and Inferior Courts, except Justices of the County Courts, and the Aldermen or other Magistrates of corporation Courts, shall be elected by the concurrent vote of both Houses of the General Assembly, each House voting separately, and having a negative on the other; and the members thereof voting *viva voce*. The votes of the members shall be entered on the Journals of their respective Houses. Should the two Houses, in any case, fail to concur in the election of a judge, during the Session, the Governor shall decide the election, by appointing one of the two persons who first received a majority of votes in the Houses in which they were respectively voted for. But if any vacancy shall occur, during the recess of the General Assembly, the Governor, or other person performing the duty of Governor, may appoint a person to fill such vacancy, who shall continue in office until the end of the next succeeding session of the General Assembly.

4. Resolved, That the Judges of the Court of Appeals, and of the Inferior Courts, shall receive fixed and adequate salaries, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

5. Resolved, That on the creation of any new county, Justices of the Peace shall be appointed, in the first instance, as may be prescribed by law. When vacancies shall occur in any county, or it shall, for any cause, be deemed necessary to increase their number, appointments shall be made by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate on the recommendation of their respective County Courts.

6. Resolved, That the Clerks of the several Courts shall be appointed by their respective Courts, and their tenure of office be prescribed by law.

7. Resolved, That the Judges of the Court of Appeals and of the Inferior Courts, offending against the State either by maladministration, corruption, or neglect of duty, or by any other high crime or misdemeanor, shall be impeachable by the House of Delegates, such impeachment to be prosecuted before the Senate. If found guilty by a majority of two-thirds of the whole Senate, such persons shall be removed from office. And any Judge so impeached shall be suspended from exercising the functions of his office until the impeachment shall be discontinued or withdrawn.

8. Resolved, That the Judges may be removed from office by a vote of the General Assembly; but two-thirds of the whole number of each House must concur in such vote, and the cause of removal shall be entered on the Journals of each. The Judge against whom the Legislature is about to proceed, shall receive notice thereof, accompanied with a copy of the causes alleged for his removal, at least twenty days before the day which either House of the General Assembly shall act thereupon.

The report having been read, on motion of Mr. Marshall, it was laid upon the table.

Mr. Giles, from the Committee on the Executive Department of Government, made the following report, which was read, and on motion, laid upon the table.

have come to the following resolutions thereupon:

1st. Resolved, That the chief Executive Office of this Commonwealth, ought to be vested in a Governor.

2. Resolved, That there ought to be appointed a Lieutenant Governor of this Commonwealth.

3d. Resolved, That the Executive Council, as at present organized, ought to be abolished, and that it is inexpedient to provide any other Executive Council.

4th. Resolved, That in case of the removal of the Governor from Office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the duties and powers of his office, the said powers and duties shall devolve on the Lieutenant Governor; and the Legislature may provide for the case of removal, death, or similar inability of the Lieutenant Governor.

5th. Resolved, That the Sheriffs in the different counties in the Commonwealth, shall hereafter, be elected by the voters qualified to vote for the most numerous branch of the Legislature.

6th. Resolved, That the Commissioners of Militia Companies be nominated to the Executive by a majority of their respective Companies.

7th. Resolved, That the field Officers of regiments be nominated to the Executive by a majority of the commissioned Officers of their respective regiments.

8th. Resolved, That no pardon shall be granted in any case, until after conviction or judgment.

Both reports were subsequently ordered to be printed.

Thursday, Oct. 23.—The Committee to whom was referred the Bill or Declaration of Rights, and all such parts of the present Constitution as are not referred to the committees on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial departments of the Government, have, according to order, had the subjects then referred under their consideration, and have further in part performance of the duties devolved on them, agreed upon the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, That the Constitution of this State ought to be amended as to provide a mode in which future amendments shall be made therein.

2. Resolved, That the 1st and 3d sections of the present Constitution ought to be stricken out, and that an introduction clause, adapted to the amended Constitution, be submitted in lieu thereof.

3. Resolved, That the 12th, 21st, and 22d, sections of the present Constitution ought to be stricken out as no longer necessary.

4. Resolved, That the freedom of Speech and of the Press, ought to be held sacred and guaranteed by the Constitution.

5. Resolved, That no title of nobility shall be created or granted; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under the United States, or under any King, Prince, or foreign State, shall hold any office under this State.

6. Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, that the Constitution ought to be so amended as to provide, "that no man shall be compelled to frequent or support any religious worship, place of ministry whatsoever, nor shall be enforced, restrained, or burdened in his body or goods, nor shall otherwise suffer on account of his religious opinions, or belief; but that all men shall be free to profess, and by argument to maintain their opinions, in matters of religion, and that the same shall in no wise diminish, enlarge or affect their civil capacities."

Mr. Taylor of Norfolk, a member of the Committee on the Bill of Rights and other matters not referred to the previous Committees, asked and obtained leave to lay upon the table the following propositions, which were read and ordered to be printed:

Resolved 1st, that the elective franchise should be *uniform*; so that, throughout the State, similar qualifications should confer a similar right of suffrage.

Resolved, 2d, that, among those entitled by the Constitution to exercise the elective franchise, there should be *entire equality of suffrage*; so that, in all elections, the suffrage of one qualified voter should avail as much as that of another qualified voter, whatever may be the disparity of their respective fortunes.

Resolved 3d, that equal numbers of qualified voters are entitled to equal representation throughout the State.

Resolved 4th, that as individual suffrage should be equal, without respect to the disparity of individual fortune, so an equal number of qualified voters are entitled to equal representation, without regard to the disparity of their aggregate fortunes.

Resolved 5th, that in all pecuniary contributions to the public service, regard should be had to the ability of individuals to contribute; and as this ability to pay, from disparity of fortune is unequal

it would be unjust to require each citizen to pay an equal amount of public taxes.

On motion of Mr. Summers, the Convention then adjourned.

Friday, October 23.—The Convention met at 2 o'clock, and was opened with prayer.

Mr. Madison, from the committee on the Judicial Department, asked and obtained leave, that that committee might sit for the discharge of its duties during the sittings of the convention.

Mr. Taylor, from the committee on the Bill of Rights, &c. not referred to the previous committees, asked and obtained leave, to lay upon the table, the following propositions, which were read and ordered to be printed.

1. Resolved, That the elective franchise should be uniform; so that, throughout the State, similar qualifications should confer a similar right of suffrage.

2. That, among those entitled by the constitution to exercise the elective franchise, there should be *entire equality of suffrage*; so that, in all elections, the suffrage of one qualified voter should avail as much as that of another qualified voter, whatever may be the disparity of their respective fortunes.

3. That as individuals are entitled to equal representation, throughout the State.

4. That an individual suffrage should be equal without respect to the disparity of individual fortune, so an equal number of qualified voters are entitled to equal representation, without regard to the disparity of their aggregate fortunes.

Saturday Oct. 24th.—The Convention met according to adjournment and was opened with prayer.

Mr. Madison, Chairman of the committee on the Legislative department of Government, presented the following

## REPORT.

1. Resolved, That in apportionment of representation in the House of Delegates, regard should be had to the white population exclusively.

2. That a census of the population of the State, for the purpose of apportioning the representation, should be taken in the year 1831, the year 1845, and thereafter at least, once in every twenty years.

3. That the right of suffrage shall continue to be exercised by all who now enjoy it under the existing constitution; *Provided*, That no person shall vote by virtue of his freehold only, unless the same shall be assessed to the value of at least \$—for the payment of taxes, if such assessment be required by law. And shall be extended, 1st to every freeman therein, above the age of twenty one years, who owns, and has possessed for six months; or who has acquired by marriage, descent or devise, a freehold estate, assessed to the value of not less than \$—dollars for the payment of taxes, if such assessment shall be required by law; 2d, or who shall own a vested estate in fee, in remainder, or reversion, in land, the assessed value of which shall be \$—dollars; 3d, or who shall own and have possessed a leasehold estate with the evidence of title recorded, of a term originally not less than five years and one of which shall be unexpired, of the annual value, or rent, of \$—dollars; 4th, or who for twelve months next preceding, has been a housekeeper and head of a family within the county, city, borough or election district where he may offer to vote, and who shall have been assessed with a part of the revenue of the commonwealth within the preceding year, and actually paid the same. *Provided*, nevertheless, that the right of suffrage shall not be exercised by any person of unsound mind, or who shall be a pauper, or a non-commissioned officer, soldier, sailor or marine in the service of the U. States, nor by any person convicted of any infamous offence nor by citizens born without the commonwealth, unless they shall have resided therein for five years immediately preceding the election at which they shall offer to vote, and two years preceding the said election, in the county, city, borough or election district, where they shall offer to vote, [the mode of proving such previous residence, when disputed, to be prescribed by law] and shall possess, moreover, some one or more of the qualifications above enumerated.

4. That the number of members in the Senate of this State ought to be neither increased nor diminished, nor the classification of its members changed.

5. That the number of members in the House of Delegates, ought to be reduced, so that the same be not less than one hundred and twenty, nor more than one hundred and fifty.

6. That no person ought to be elected a member of the Senate of this state, who is not at least thirty years of age.

7. That no person ought to be elected a member of the House of Delegates of this State who is not at least twenty five years of age.

8. That it ought to be provided, that in all elections, of members of either branch of the General Assembly, and in the election of all officers, which may be required to be made by the two Houses of Assembly, jointly, or in either separately, with the exception of the appointment of their own officers, the votes should be given openly, or *viva voce*, and not by ballot.

9. That no man shall be compelled to frequent or support any religious worship, place, or ministry whatsoever; nor shall be enforced, restrained, molested, or burthened in his body or goods, nor shall otherwise suffer on account of his religious principles or belief; but that all men shall be free to profess and by argument to maintain their opinions in matters of religion and that the same shall in no wise diminish, enlarge, or affect their civil capacities.

That the Legislature shall have no power to prescribe any religious test, whatever, nor to establish by law any ordination or preference between different sects or denominations, over others; nor pass any law requiring or authorising any religious society, or the people of any district within this commonwealth, for the erection or repair of any house for public worship, or the support of any church or ministry, but that it be left free to every person to select whom he pleases for his religious instructor, and to make for his support, such private contract as he pleases: *Provided* however, that the foregoing clauses shall not be so construed, as to permit any minister of the gospel, or priest of any denomination, to be eligible to either House of the General Assembly.

10. That no bill of attainder, or ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, ought to be passed.

11. That private property ought not to be taken for public uses without just compensation.

12. That the members of the Legislature shall receive for their services, a compensation, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the public treasury; but no law increasing the compensation of members of the Legislature shall take effect until the end of the next annual session after the said law may have been enacted.

13. That no Senator or Delegate shall, during the term for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office of profit under this State, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during such term, except such offices as may be filled by elections by the people.

On Mr. Madison's motion, the preceding report was ordered to be laid on the table and printed.

Monday, October 26.—The Convention met at 11 o'clock, and was opened with prayer.

On Mr. Leigh's motion, the Convention resolved itself into a committee of the whole—and the President named Mr. P. P. Barbour, Chairman of the committee, who, on motion, took the chair.

On Mr. Daddridge's motion, the Report from the committee on the Bill of Rights, &c. was taken up, declaring that no alteration be made in the Bill of Rights; and it was adopted without debate or opposition.

Mr. Powell then inquired, If any propositions could be offered as an addition to the Bill of Rights such as the resolution submitted a few days ago by the gentleman from Norfolk, [Mr. Taylor.]

The Chair pronounced it to be out of order.

After some conversation between Messrs Daddridge, Johnson and Taylor, Mr. Daddridge moved to take up the report from the Legislative committee, which was agreed to. But on the suggestion of Mr. Powell, the committee reconsidered the question of taking up the Legislative report—and laying it on the table—which was carried in the affirmative. And then on motion, the question of reconsidering the report of the committee on the Bill of Rights, was carried in the affirmative. Whereupon the Bill of Rights was itself read, first by the clerk, and then by the chairman—when Mr. Taylor, moved the resolutions he had previously submitted on Friday last.

Mr. Johnson moved to lay the resolutions on the table—and not discuss them until the Report of the Legislative committee had been acted on—which motion was carried in the affirmative.

The question was then put, on taking up the Report from the Legislative committee, and carried.

The Report was then read.  
Mr. Green moved to amend the 1st resolution, by striking therefrom the word "exclusively," and inserting "taxation combined."

The resolution, as amended, reads as follows



Resolved, That in the apportionment of representation in the House of Delegates, regard should be had to the white population and taxation combined."

On motion the Committee then rose, and the Chairman reported that the Committee had come to no decision.

And then on Mr. Doddridge's motion, the House adjourned.

Tuesday October 27.—After prayer, on motion of Mr. Scott, the Convention resolved itself into a committee of the whole Mr. P. P. Barbour in the chair.

The amendment, proposed by Mr. Green, to the first resolution of the Legislative committee, viz. to strike out the word "exclusively" and insert "and taxation combined;" was opposed by Messrs Cook, and Campbell of Brooke, and supported by Messrs Green and Upshur; before the latter gentleman had concluded his remarks, a motion was made to adjourn.

Wednesday, Oct. 28.—After prayer, the Convention resolved itself into committee of the whole, Mr. P. P. Barbour in the Chair.

Mr. Upshur then resumed his observations in support of the amendment offered by Mr. Green; and after he had closed,

Mr. Doddridge spoke at some length in reply.

On motion of Mr. Leigh (of Chesterfield) the committee then rose and reported progress.

The Convention then adjourned.

Thursday, Oct. 29.—The Convention was called to order at 11 o'clock.

The Convention resolved itself into a

Mr. P. P. Barbour, to whom Mr. Leigh of Chesterfield had resigned his right to the floor, addressed the Committee for about an hour and a quarter, in support of Mr. Green's amendment, to strike out from the first resolution of the Legislative Committee, the word "exclusively," and to insert in its room, the words "and taxation combined."

Mr. Baldwin then occupied the floor for a short time, in opposition to the amendment, and in support of the original resolution.

Mr. Cooke then corrected briefly some misconception of his argument into which Mr. Upshur had fallen; and Mr. Upshur explained. The explanation of Mr. Cooke also elicited a few remarks from Mr. Leigh of Chesterfield.

On motion of Mr. Powell, who threw himself on the indulgence of the Committee, in consequence of not having brought with him some documents to which he would have occasion to refer in the remarks he proposed to submit, the Committee then rose, and reported progress.

The Convention then adjourned.

FROM THE BOSTON, N. C. GAZETTE.  
Sweet Potatoe.—We were last week presented by Charles E. Johnson Esq. with a sweet potatoe of the red kind, which measured nineteen inches in length, eighteen inches round and weighed seven and a half pounds, and we think we may fairly challenge the County to produce such another.

The Grape.—There is a single grape vine on the farm of Henry Skinner, Esq. of Perquimans County, which produced this season 24 bushels of grapes, from which three barrels of wine were made; and this, after his family and neighbours had used as many as they wished, for the table.

Sugar Cane.—We were shown last week a stock of cane raised in the garden of Joseph Boxman, Esq. of this Town, which had ten complete joints and seemed in all respects fully matured—there was about one hundred stalks raised in the same garden, most of them as well grown as the above.

Mr. Webster.—A few weeks since before the Supreme Court in Equity, at Boston, Mr. Webster made the most powerful argument which, perhaps, he ever delivered at the same bar. It was on constitutional considerations growing out of the contests about the two bridges to Charlestown. He reached the height of his reputation. So says the National Gazette. And the Massachusetts Journal, of directly opposite politics to the Gazette, makes the following observations upon the subject:

"Mr. W. never did himself more honor, or the community a greater service, than in his arguments in favour of the Charles River Bridge. Another Boston paper states an additional effect of Mr. W.'s eloquence, which almost rivals the fabled exploit of Orpheus, before whose music the trees and rocks left their places; or rather that of Midas, who by his magic touch, turned the sands of a river into gold. The man, whose powers of eloquence could effect what follows, would under the ancient Republics, have been a fit object for the ostracism.

"We are informed, that the shares in the Charlesown Bridge, have risen about four hundred dollars upon a share, since the delivery of Mr. Webster's argument in the case against the Warren bridge."

## SELECTED SUMMARY.

North Carolina Manufacturers.—We are informed by a friend, that he witnessed, a few days since, the extraction of oil from Cotton Seed at the factory of Messrs. Hoke and Bivins, near Lincolnton in this State. The product was three quarts of oil, from a bushel of unhulled seed. It is said, that this oil seems to answer as well as any, for machinery purposes, and for the consumption of Lamps, it is believed to be equal to the best Spermaceti; while it is no wise inferior to Lincseed oil in Painting. At the same factory, eight Water Looms, attended by four women, weave 240 yards of shirting per day.

A good Bank and good Customers.—The Kennebec Journal (Augusta Maine) states that the Augusta Bank has been in operation fifteen years; and has during that time divided among the Stockholders, a sum larger than its original capital \$100,000, besides paying an annual state tax of \$1000; and that the only bad debt made during this period does not exceed \$250. We suppose there is not another Bank in the country that has been so well managed.

State of parties.—It is now pretty well ascertained, that in the next Congress, there will be, in the Senate, 26 friends of the Administration to 23 opponents, and in the H. of Representatives, a majority of nearly two to one in the favor of the Administration.

The Deaf and Dumb.—Dr. Goldbeck advertises in the National Gazette, that he cures the deaf and dumb—that is, enables them to hear and speak, in eight or ten years.

Mr. Owen, the great reformer, since his return to England, has given a fine account of us. He says "the Americans are not capable of governing themselves, and he consequently abandons all idea of reforming them." Poor fellow.

A London Magazine used as 1804 contains the following information—"A gold mine was discovered in North Carolina in July last, and the amount already obtained is estimated between 12,000 and 15,000 dollars."

Miss Margaret Maria Downes, of Charlotte, Eng. sister to the late Ralph Downes, Rector of Pelston, Salop, has been tapped for the dropsy one hundred and twelve times, and 1442 quarts of water taken from her. The water increasing rapidly, she is to be tapped again, at London, if she lives.

A paper called the North Adams American serves up a bear story for its readers weekly. The last is that a Paul Pry of the Bruin family, intruding his nose into a farmer's cornfield, disturbed a string connected with two rifles which instantly discharged their contents into his corporation, and he bit the dust. Three pails full of oil were extracted from him, and fourteen pails full of soap made from his grosser fat.

Mr. Van Buren.—The National Gazette, upon the authority of one of the coalition prints, says that Mr. Van Buren is now on a visit to Richmond. This is not true. Except a short visit to see Mr. Carroll and Mr. McLean, Mr. Van Buren has not been absent from the District since he entered on his duty as Secretary of State.

France.—Five departments of Brittany (France) formed themselves into a "confederation" to resist any acts of arbitrary power, which the new ministry might commit. The ministry ordered seizure to be made of all the Paris papers which contained the agreement or "Act of confederation;" but 20,000 copies escaped.

Methodist College in Virginia.—At the last session of the Virginia Conference, it was determined to establish a College within its bounds; and Trustees were appointed to select an eligible site for its location, &c. We learn that they have fixed upon Boydton, (Mecklenburg court house.)

France.—M. de Chateaubriand has sent in his resignation to the King, which has been promptly accepted. He has requested a private audience to explain his motives—this has been refused. M. de C. is poor—i. e. he depends on a pension of 480,000 a year, and the produce of his writings.

Religious Revival.—For some months Camp meetings have been held in different parts of the District. From accounts published in other papers, and our own observation and information, we are inclined to the belief that no former period in this State has there been such a general revival as is now going on in the Western District. Jackson, Tenn. Gaz.

Stephen Girard, an eminent merchant in Philadelphia, is causing to be constructed a large block of convenient brick houses, the annual rent of which is to be ten per cent of their cost. He offers to those tenants who shall occupy them ten years and duly pay the rent, to give them a deed in fee simple, of the premises. Charities of this kind deserve honorable mention, since they have a direct tendency to produce habits of economy and permanent industry.

## JUDGE WILLIAMS.....TENNESSEE.

Our readers have heard much about the impeachment of Judge Nat. Williams. At the present session of the Tennessee Legislature, a committee was appointed to inquire into the official conduct of the man; they reported,

That they have called before them a number of witnesses, and examined them respecting the official conduct of said Nathaniel W. Williams, and from the testimony of the witnesses examined before them, and from an inspection of copies of records produced, the Committee are of opinion, that the said Nathaniel W. Williams is guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors in office, in the instances and cases following, that is to say:

1. That the said Nathaniel W. Williams did illegally and fraudulently on the 23d day of July 1828, leave the Court House in the town of Winchester and go some distance to a private house, and did there take the acknowledgement and privy examination of Caroline T. Taul, a married woman, to a deed, for a valuable lot of ground in the town of Nashville, supposed to be worth ten or twelve thousand dollars,—which was done by the said Nathaniel W. Williams with the intent to conceal the act from the friends of the said Caroline P. Taul and to defraud her heirs at law.

2d. That the said Nathaniel W. Williams did falsely and fraudulently endorse or sign an endorsement on said deed, stating that said acknowledgement and privy examination was made and had in open court, when in truth and in fact neither the acknowledgement, nor the examination had taken place in open Court, but in the house of James Campbell Esq. where the said Caroline P. Taul was confined to bed by sickness, and wholly unable to get to the said Court House, which facts were within the knowledge of the said Nathaniel W. Williams.

3. That the said Nathaniel W. Williams, contrary to his duty, and in violation of the laws of the State, did direct the Clerk of the Court when reading the record of the preceding day, not to read the entry which had been made by his direction respecting the acknowledgement and privy examination, in order that by such suppression, the proceeding respecting said deed, might be kept from the knowledge of the heirs of said Caroline P. Taul, until after her death, which event was expected and did certainly take place in a few days thereafter.

4. That the said Nathaniel W. Williams did cause Court to be opened on the day the entries of record relating to said deed should have been read, and immediately adjourned the Court to another term, without the business of said Court being finished, or any other necessity existing to close said term for the purpose of attending court in another county, but for the purpose of giving effect to said deed.

5. That the said Nathaniel W. Williams is guilty of partiality in this, that he has decided that the Statute of limitations would not run against an entry, in a case where a well known personal enemy was a Defendant—and in a few weeks thereafter, without any cause existing which could produce a change of opinion, deciding that the Statute of limitations would run against an entry, in a case in which he was indifferent between the parties.

6. Also, that the said Nathaniel W. Williams is guilty of exercising habitual partiality and prejudice among the different members of the bar who practice in his courts.

7. That the said Nathaniel W. Williams' political partialities are of so strong a character, that he has more than once when he was ignorant of the politics of individuals returned as grand Jurors, enquired of the Clerk what were the politics of the jurors, that he might select a foreman of his own political party, and in one instance upon his finding none of his own politics, he enquired which of the Jurors approached nearest—and upon being informed that a certain member of the Jury, was an intimate friend of a man entertaining the same politics with the Judge, he for that reason alone appointed him foreman of the Grand Jury.

8th. That the said Nathaniel W. Williams has been guilty of a total abandonment and dereliction of duty, and omitting to hold terms of Courts in his circuits, to the great injury of suitors in said Courts, when no reasonable cause existed for such omission of duty—and also of great inattention to business transacting before him when on the bench, which has been manifested in some instances by sleeping on the bench during the trial of causes of difficulty and great interest to the parties.

9th. That the said Nathaniel W. Williams has been guilty of prejudging and pronouncing his opinion with great earnestness upon a case of a capital nature, which being in his circuit would probably be tried by him at a subsequent period.

The Committee, upon a full view of all the facts established before them by the evidence, recommend to the House the adoption of the following resolutions.

1st. Resolved, That Nathaniel W. Williams one of the Judges of the Circuit Courts of law and equity of this State, and for the third judicial circuit, be impeach-

ed for high crimes and misdemeanors in office.

Resolved, That seven managers be appointed to prepare articles of impeachment against the said Nathaniel W. Williams, and to conduct the said impeachment before the Senate of this State, on behalf of the House of Representatives.

## THE U. STATES' TELEGRAPH.

IS PRINTED AT  
Washington City, upon the following Terms:

Daily paper, per annum . . . . . \$10 00  
Country paper, (three times a week from 1st December to 1st June, and twice a week from 1st June to 1st December.) \$ 00  
For six months, . . . . . 3 00  
Weekly paper, . . . . . 2 50

The large sum due us for arrears of subscription, has compelled the adoption of the following regulation:

Upon the receipt of a letter enclosing money on account of a subscription, one envelope for each paper to which the sum entitles the subscriber, is printed with a receipt one side and the name of the subscriber, of his post office, and of his State, on the other. These are placed in a pigeon hole, prepared for that purpose, and the newspaper, when printed, will be carefully folded in its appropriate envelope.

By this arrangement, each newspaper is accompanied by a receipt and notification that it will be discontinued when the envelopes are exhausted, unless the subscription be renewed by another payment in advance.

Where five or more subscribers, at one post office, unite and remit, at the same time, two dollars each, that sum will entitle each to receive the weekly paper for one year, which will be sent under one envelope directed to one of them. The expense of paper and printing of four envelopes, weekly, is thus saved.

All reform has its attendant difficulties. It is obvious that to make the plan, here set out, effective, it must be rigidly adhered to. No exceptions in favor of individuals can be made. To arrange the envelopes is a work of time—as it progresses, each subscriber will be furnished with a statement of his account, and a notification of the time at which it will be discontinued, unless payment be made in advance.

The envelopes for the weekly paper have been arranged, and no weekly paper hereafter ordered, will be sent, unless the amount of subscription be remitted in advance. Those for the daily and tri-weekly are in hand, and when completed, the same regulation will be rigidly observed.

Annual advertising customers will receive a daily paper, and the use of one square, renewable once a week for one year, at fifty dollars; new advertisements to have at least one insertion in the inner form of the country paper.

Advertisements in the weekly, at the rate of one dollar for the first insertion, not exceeding one square. Each subsequent insertion fifty cents per square.

Advertisements in the daily and country, at one dollar per square, for the first three, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent continuous insertion. No advertisement for less than one dollar. All material alterations are considered as new advertisements. Each distant order for an advertisement must be accompanied by the cash, or enclosed through some known responsible person.

Advertisements in the District must be accompanied by the cash, or satisfactory arrangements.

All money due us, may be transmitted, at our risk, by mail. In all cases the postage must be paid by our correspondents. This item of our expenditure is enormous in the extreme.

DUFF GREEN.

Florida.—The Legislative Council of this Territory convened at Tallahassee on the 12th instant, and was organized by the appointment of the following officers: Col. Bellamy, President; Dr. Thomas Munroe, Chief Clerk; Messrs. Mays, M'Ray, Hilliard, Gray, Fitzpatrick and Scott, Engrossing and Enrolling Clerks; James Bevan, Jr. Sergeant at Arms; and John Warren, Doorkeeper. Governor Duval, in his message to the Council, informs them that it is probable the population of the Territory at the census of 1835, will authorize its admission into the Union as a State; and recommends that provision be law be made to take the vote of the people, at the next election for members of the Legislative Council, on the expediency of applying for admission into the Union.

Lately a Mrs. Child of Oak Lane, London, (a lady celebrated in ghost annals) eloped with the son of a poultryer of note, by the name of Henu. The cockney punsters, one and all, began to heck upon the incident, declaring it—*fool play*, in every view.

A grey hair was erpied among the raven locks of a fair friend of ours, a few days since. "Oh, pray pull it out," she exclaimed; "If I pull it out, ten will come to the funeral!" replied this lady, who had made the unwelcome discovery. "Pluck it out, nevertheless," said the dark haired damsel: "it is no sort of consequence how many come to the funeral, provided they come in black."

Sun Flower Oil.—The oil extracted from the seed may be burnt in the lamp of the student—spread on the plate of the epicure, or bestowed on the painter's canvass—the flower cups furnish an esculent pleasant to the taste, and honey of delicious flavor; and the stalks afford the materials for hemp to hang rogues and fasten horses. We know not but its cultivation for sugar would be as much of an improvement in American husbandry as the growth of the beet for that invaluable purpose, which has been recommended by the savans of France.

Worcester, Engis.

## Salisbury:

NOVEMBER 17, 1829.

ABRAHAM RENCHER, Esq.  
We are authorized to say, is a candidate to represent this District in Congress, in place of John Giles, Esq. resigned.

JOHN LONG, Esq.

We understand, is again a candidate for the same office.

George R. Gilmer's majority over Joel Crawford, for Governor of Georgia, is between seven and eighteen thousand. Col. Henry G. Lamar's majority over Judge Charlton, for Congress, to supply the vacancy caused by Mr. Gilmer's resignation of that office, is about 6000 votes.

Melancholy Casualty.—Mr. RICHARD KERN, aged about 24, of this county, was thrown from his horse, on Monday evening, the 9th inst. and killed. He had been a few miles from home, and was returning with a side of leather, after dark, on a young and skittish horse. It is supposed the animal got frightened, and threw him; his lifeless body was found next morning, by the side of the road, about half a mile from home; the leather in the road, and one of the stirrups (which appears to have been broken off before the unfortunate man fell) lying near by. An inquest was held on the body: Verdict, accidental death. We understand Mr. Kern was a young man of good character and temperate habits.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

Of this state, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, was to have convened in Raleigh on yesterday, the 16th of November. The members West of this, passed on to the seat of government during last week. The session will be an interesting one; new Speakers, and new Clerks, in both Houses, will have to be elected; a U. S. Senator, and a Judge of the Supreme Court, appointed; and we have heard it reported that Col. Roberts contemplates declining a re-election as Public Treasurer of the State; if he does so, some gentleman will have to be selected to fill that important and highly responsible office. And it is anticipated that many important subjects of legislation, will come before the General Assembly, at the present session. The subject of the Banks will, doubtless, not only be agitated again, but occupy no small portion of the time and talents of the Legislature. What will be the issue, is beyond our powers of prediction to determine.

Thomas Norman, convicted in Guilford county of bigamy, and sentenced to be hung on the 21st inst. has had his sentence respited by his Excellency Gov. Owen, till 10th December, that the Legislature, in the mean time, may dispose of the case as they may deem meet. We esteem the law too rigorous on this head; it should, we think, be a penitentiary offence.

The Toby-Walkers papers have been chuckling over the reported detection of a Jackson Postmaster (Mr. Ira Woodman, of Bethlehem, N. Hampshire,) in embezzling money from the mail. But on a development of the truth of the matter, it seems there has been a corrupt and nefarious combination among the Adams and Clay men to effect the ruin of Mr. Woodman. Their wicked efforts to this end, have stamped their characters with infamy.

The Weather, during last week, very amply indicated the near approach of winter. Pretty thick ice was formed, and remained, on standing water, during the whole of Wednesday.

Mr. White: Please insert the following communication:

TO DISTILLERS.

The philanthropist and friend of Temperance, cannot fail to be distressed, in passing through our country just now, when he sees the preparations making by many persons, for another winter's labour in the manufacture of ardent spirits.

While few stills are actually boiling, yet the floors of many still-houses are already opened, and the cooping, and cleaning out, and other preparatory measures, are going on. The abundance of the crop now gathering in, promises a large amount of distillation in the ensuing winter.

The liberality of our divine Benefactor certainly calls for gratitude, but while we anticipate the use about to be made of the divine bounty, the benevolent will mingle their thanksgiving with sorrow and deprecation.

Now I do not intend writing an essay on distilleries, but merely asking distillers to investigate the subject, before they begin their work, or expend too much in preparation. It must be known to all that there are very many persons, who believe the great source of the evil of intemperance in our country, is in distilleries and retailing houses; and that the great burden of the guilt concentrates upon the proprietors of such establishments. Many apply to such the passage of scripture, "we unto him who putteth the bottle to his neighbor's mouth." Many think, and say, that importers, and distillers, and retailers, are chargeable with the deaths produced by ardent spirits. The subject has been seriously examined, and extensively discussed, in the last two or three years; and the result has been, a stronger conviction of the above solemn truth. So much has this conviction increased, that very many have abandoned



these employments. This has been done by a considerable number in this and adjoining counties. Pious persons are rapidly abandoning them.

Now admitting that the men holding such sentiments in relation to these employments, and under the pressure of conviction abandoning such means of gain, are fallible men, and liable to be mistaken; yet the same may be said of the men who can still follow these employments. Then it ought to be a matter of serious investigation, to every one who would deprecate the incurring of such a weight of guilt, as this subject is supposed to involve. It should be remembered, that they are the more learned and pious part of community, who censure these employments. There is no particular temptation leading them to take this ground. There is the love of gain to operate on the other side. And I would ask distillers whether they do not observe in themselves a secret unwillingness to investigate this subject? And whether they have not, even while they shun investigation, considerable fears and doubts as to the lawfulness of their business? And how ought an accountable being to act, while he is in doubt in relation to a thing thought to involve such momentous consequences? Those who wish to examine this subject in earnest, should read Kittridge's Address, Humphrey's Parallel, Beecher's sermons, and Beaman's sermon; most of which can be had in Salisbury.

Let distillers, who are professors of religion, lose no time, until they have examined the matter well. A FRIEND OF OUR COUNTRY.

Mexico.—The war in Mexico seems to have been brought to a speedy close: the career of the Spanish invading army, under the inflated braggart, Barradas, has been an ephemeral and inglorious one. As briefly stated in our last, the whole of the Spanish army at Tampico, which it was proclaimed to the world by the minions of Spanish despotism, was to have reconquered the Republic of Mexico, has capitulated to the Mexican forces under the intrepid Gen. Santa Anna. It appears the Mexicans were as generous as they were brave: they have agreed to protect the lives and property of every person attached to the invading expedition. The Spaniards are to be allowed the privilege of transporting their forces back to Havana; and Gen. Barradas has arrived at New Orleans, with the view of procuring vessels and other means of doing so. May such be the fate of all ambitious schemes of royal conquest of Republican States.

Since preparing the above, later information has been received from Mexico, via New Orleans: from which it appears that another Spanish army, about 2000 strong, has invaded the Mexican territory, and advanced 20 leagues (60 miles) into the interior: the landing was effected at Port Argel, which was totally undefended, and no Mexican troops near. It must inevitably meet the fate which befell Gen. Barradas' army at Tampico.

North Carolina Bank Notes, are at eight per cent. discount in Tennessee; while they are only three per cent. below par in Philadelphia, New-York, &c. How is this? It doesn't look like neighbors, to say the least of it, in our Tennessee neighbors, to cry down our money, at such a miserable rate.

MATTHEW BAIRD, Esq.—A meeting of citizens of Burke county was held in Morganton, on the 28th ult. at which the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That the members of this meeting will wear crape on the left arm for the space of thirty days, in testimony of their high regard for the memory of MATTHEW BAIRD, Esq.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be transmitted to the bereaved mother of the deceased.

New Jersey having a majority of Jackson members in her Legislature, has elected a Jackson Governor, Garret D. Wall, Esq. The Adams men have enjoyed, almost exclusively, for some years, the emoluments of office in that state; we presume the Jacksonites will now come in for some of the fat places.

The National Gazette says Gen. Wall has declined the office of Governor. He must be a man less covetous of honors than most politicians.

Penitentiary.—A law has just been passed, by the Legislature of Tennessee, establishing a Penitentiary in that state, to be located at or near Nashville. \$25,000 have been appropriated, to commence with. We believe the best interests of North Carolina would be subserved, if the legislature, now in session, would follow the example of our younger sister, Tennessee.

Mr. Peireira, late charge d'affaires from Portugal, was arrested in Philadelphia on the 6th inst. at the suit of Mr. De Azambuja, his successor, and representative of Don Miguel, for an alleged detention of documents appertaining to the mission. Bail, in the sum of \$100,000, was demanded, which Mr. Peireira refused to give, and he was committed to prison. Next day the matter came before a court, the defendant claiming privilege as a diplomatic agent; and at last accounts, the arguments of counsel were going on.

The Hon. Samuel P. Carson, member of Congress from the Morgan district, passed through this town, Thursday last, on his way to Washington City, preparatory to the approaching session of Congress.

New-York, Nov. 2.—Import of cotton for the week past, 1771 bales: the sales have amounted to 2500 bales. Old crop 7 1/2 to 8; new crop, 10 to 11.

A new Steam Boat, called the JAMES M. BROWN, was launched at Charleston, S. C. on the 29th ult. owned by Henry Workman Conner, Esq. Merchant, of that city. She is to run regularly between Charleston, Augusta and Cheraw, and is well adapted to that trade, carrying 350 bales of cotton, and drawing 3 feet 6 inches water only, when heavily laden.

John V. Henry, Esq. an eminent counsellor at law, dropped down in the street at Albany, New York, on the 22d ult. and soon after died, in an apoplectic fit. He was 54 years old.

Shocking.—John Herr, and his wife, of Perry, Ohio, while riding on a visit, the 22d Sept. were both crushed to death, by the falling of a tree across the road. The horse was unhurt.

Virginia Convention.—On our first page will be found copious extracts from the proceedings of this body. The debates are animated and able, but entirely too prolix to admit of our giving even a summary of them; we shall, however, in subsequent papers, give some extracts, to show the style and arguments of some of the principal speakers. The subject under debate at last advices, was the basis of representation: the resolution before the house, as amended, is as follows:

"Resolved, that in the apportionment of representation in the House of Delegates, regard should be had to the white population and taxation combined; and in the Senate, to white population exclusively."

On Friday, the 6th inst. Mr. Fitzhugh made a speech in favor of the basis of white population. Mr. F. said, that notwithstanding he had been instructed from his district, to oppose the basis of white population, yet he preferred representing the whole, rather than a part, and expressed himself more unequivocally, in favor of the basis which he believed to be of the very essence of Republicanism, a fundamental principle, which if not observed, the Republic was one in name merely. A very interesting scene then occurred. A long pause ensued; and the Chairman (Mr. Powell) was about to put the question when Gen. Taylor rose, and in a very eloquent effusion, explained the situation in which he found himself placed, and the course he had determined in consequence to pursue. His opinions he said, had been openly avowed at the time of the election—yet he had received no intimation that they were in conflict with those of his District. Notwithstanding the apparent acquiescence or approbation of his constituents at the time, he had within a day or two received instructions from a portion of his District which he was bound to respect, to vote against his known and avowed opinions, (in opposition to the basis of white population)—These instructions he could not obey—they were in opposition to his conscience—he should feel degraded and dishonored as a man and a patriot, to pursue the course they indicated. These circumstances were recapitulated by Mr. Taylor, in a manner to secure to him the high admiration of all who heard him. Respecting the obligation of the representative to reflect the opinion of the constituents as sacred—but feeling the impossibility of obedience in this instance, Gen. T. announced his determination to vacate his seat, and give place to some other person whose opinions conformed more nearly to those of the District. The Convention thus loses one of its ablest members.

COMMUNICATED.

Cure for Love.—Take one ounce of patience, a pound of resolution, and a handful of dislike; mix the decoction well together; steep it seven days over a slow fire of hatred; on taking it from thence, let it remain 14 days in the water of cold-affection; then put it in the most sensible part of your brains, and be sure you cork it in well with a cork of sound judgement; and it will prove an infallible cure.

N. B. You will find the ingredients in the State of Independence, in a store of self-denial, Constant street, township of Forgetfulness, county of LOVE.

Pennsylvania.—George Wolfe is elected Governor, by a majority of 26,522 votes; receiving 76,673 votes, and Joseph Ritner (the Anti-Masonic candidate) 50,151 votes.

An extra-session of the Legislature of this state assembled, according to the requisition of the Governor, at Harrisburg, on Tuesday the 3d inst. Dr. Daniel Sturgeon, of Fayette county, was re-elected Speaker of the Senate; and Frederick Smith, Esq. of Franklin county, Speaker of the House of Representatives, on the 6th ballot. On the next day, Gov. Schultz delivered his message to both houses. It is a sensible, business-like document: the subject of the Canals in that state, occupies a good portion of the message; indeed, the legislature was convened thus early, principally for the purpose of devising ways and means to complete the canals &c. already begun, but which were likely to remain unfinished for lack of funds.

NEW YORK, NOV. 5.

The Elections.—After a spirited and most active election of three days, the polls closed last evening at sunset. It is impossible to say with any certainty what may be the general result of this singular conflict, but we have every reason to believe that eight members of the regular democratic Assembly ticket are elected. Enquirer.

Liverpool, Sept. 30.—The cotton market opened this morning with a more animated and spirited demand than has been experienced for a considerable time past; the sales are estimated at upwards of 7000 bales, 5000 of which have been taken by the dealers and consumers, and 2000 by the speculators, at an advance of 1-4d. per lb. on the prices obtained ten days ago.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

Latest Foreign News.—Nothing later from the seat of war than the intelligence contained in our last, has been received. London and Liverpool dates to the 8th September have reached us by subsequent arrivals, and fill up the chain of events to that date.

As to the war there is a great variety of additional articles of news from various quarters of the East, all going very clearly to show that all rumors of peace, beyond the mere fact that a suspension had taken place, are mere conjecture; and that there was no formal conclusion of an armistice for a special period, but the Russian General consented to a temporary suspension of hostilities during the progress of the negotiations which the Sultan solicited. Should these negotiations be broken off, or protracted beyond the patience of the Russian commander, he may resume operations without any formal notice, and in that case the Cossacks would soon be at Constantinople. The pacific disposition manifested by General Deibitsch, however, renders such an event highly improbable.

Mr. O'Connell has suggested, since his election to Parliament, the expediency of taking preparatory steps for the repeal of the Union. If he should be indiscreet enough to stir that subject in earnest, we have no doubt it will excite strong feelings in England; as it was understood, at the time the subject of emancipation was in agitation, that the Catholics would generally be contented if that measure was carried.

Alderman Crowder has been elected Lord Mayor of London for the ensuing year.

Marie-Louise, Duchess of Parma, arrived lately at Lausanne with a suite of fifty-two persons and eleven carriages; she stopped at the Hotel de Taurin. Next morning she visited the Cathedral, and afterwards departed for Italy, by the passage of Simplon.

A Russian ship, manned by 600 sailors, had been chartered by the Spanish government, to reinforce Commodore La Borde's squadron at Havana.

Buenos Ayres.—News from this country to the 3d of Sept. All was quiet in Buenos Ayres: the new administration had been arranged, and all the newly appointed Ministers have entered on the discharge of their several functions: one of them, Don Thomas Gido, in signifying his acceptance of office, remarks, that "it was well known to the Governor that in a field covered with ruins, it was very difficult to avoid stumbling; but as he was obliged to travel through it, he promised to contribute all in his power to remove them, and seek the shortest and surest path towards the re-establishment of the institutions of the country." The language of Senores Garica and Escalada, was to the same effect. The new provisional governor of the colony, Juan Jose Viamor, issued a proclamation on the 20th of August, in which he promised to overlook the past; and to put down with the strong arm of power, those that should raise the cry of discord.

A report was prevalent at Monte Video, that Doctor Francia, the Dictator of Paraguay, was dead; this has caused some hopes that the trade of the country will be opened.

The New Orleans Courier of the 5th Oct. says: "We are sorry to state that the epidemic still rages on the coast, nearly all the way from this to Natchez, with the exception of St. Jacques and one or two other parishes, which still remain extremely healthy. In Lafourche, particularly, Danaldson, its ravages are fatal. The oldest inhabitants inform us that their recollections furnish no parallel to the present autumn."

## THE MARKETS.

Salisbury Prices, November 14.—Cotton 1 1/2 to 1 3/4, corn 15 to 25, beef 2 to 3 1/2, butter 10 to 12, flour 3 7/8 to 4 per barrel, wheat 6 to 7 1/2, Irish potatoes 30 to 40, sweet do. 25 to 30, brown sugar 12 to 15, coffee 15 to 22, salt 1 to 1 1/2, homespun cloth 15 to 25, whiskey 20 to 25, bacon 8 to 10.

Fayetteville, Nov. 4.—Cotton 8 to 8 1/2, bacon 6 to 7 1/2, peach brandy 40 to 55 apple do. 30, butter 10 to 15, corn 38 to 40, flaxseed 83, flour 4 to 5 1/2, lard 7 1/2, molasses 32 a 34, sugar 9 to 10 1/2, salt 7 1/2 to 8, tallow 8, wheat 74 a 75, whiskey 24 to 27, U. S. bank notes 1 a 1 per cent. premium, Cape Fear ditto, 1 1/2 a 2.

Petersburg, Virg. 3d.—Cotton 7 1/2 to 9; Tobacco, middling 5 50 to 6, prime 9 to 10; Wheat 95 to 105, Corn 50 to 55 cents per bushel, Flour 5 a 6 1/2, Bacon 9 1/2 a 10.

Richmond, Nov. 6.—Cotton 7 a 9, wheat 90, corn 47 1/2, bacon 7 to 8, brandy apple 28 30, whiskey 27 to 28, flour 5 1/2.

Boston, Oct. 31.—Cotton 9 1/2 to 11, flax 8 a 10, flour 5 1/2 to 6 25, corn 53 a 54, cheese 3 1/2, tallow 8 a 8 1/2.

Cotton.—There has been a moderate demand for this article during the week. The stock is much reduced. The sales are 100 to 200 bales superior Upland, at 11 1/2 a 11 3/4, and about 50 bales good, 10 1/2 to 11, 6 months. Grain: considerable business has been done in articles under this head since our last, at a slight improvement on former rates, viz.: about 20,000 bushels of Corn, Rye and Oats, have been disposed of in lots, as follows: Northern Corn 65 a 68c; Southern white do. 53 a 54c; Oats, 37 a 38c; and Rye, 68 a 70c per bushel, cash.

Lynchburg, Virg. Nov. 5.—Tobacco 3 to 7, Flour 5 1/2 to 5 7/8, wheat 62 to 67, whiskey 20, Bacon 7.

Charleston, Nov. 5.—Cotton 7 1/2 to 8 1/2, flour 5 a 6 1/2, whiskey 27 a 28, bacon 7 to 8, hams 9 a 10, best kind of bagging 20 to 22, salt 34 to 50, corn 42 a 46, coffee 11 to 15, N. Carolina bank bills 2 a 2 1/2 per cent. discount; Georgia, 1 1/2 ditto.

Wilmington, Nov. 4.—Cotton 7 1/2 to 8, flax 10 to 15, flour 5 00 to 5 50, corn 55 to 60, cheese 7 to 8, apple brandy 30 to 35, tallow 8 to 9.

Camden, Nov. 7.—Cotton 8 to 8 1/2, flour 4 1/2 a 5 out of the wagons, that from Camden mills 6 to 7; wheat 85 a 93, corn 45 to 45, oats 32, salt 75, whiskey 28 to 35, bacon 8 to 12 1/2.

Columbia, S. C. Nov. 5.—Cotton 8 1/2 a 9, flour 5 1/2 to 6, whiskey 30 to 31 1/2, bacon 6 to 7, wheat 87 1/2 to 100, corn 45 to 50, salt 70 to 75.

Cotton.—There has been a large supply of Cotton at Market this week, and prices have advanced 1-8 per lb. A Planter's crop of prime Cotton has been sold at 9 1/2 per lb. Corn is scarce and in demand at 45 to 50c. Flour, very little coming in, a good demand for prime. Bacon is very scarce, a prime lot would command 8 c. Whiskey is very scarce, and none coming in.

Baltimore, Nov. 6.—Flour 3 5/8 a 6 1/2, cotton 8 to 9, whiskey 24 to 25 1/2, bacon 7 to 8.

Newbern, Nov. 7.—Cotton 7 1/2 to 7 3/4, flour 6 00 a 6 50, wheat 1 dollar, bacon 5 to 6, salt 80 to 100, peach brandy 75, apple do. 40 a 45, whiskey 35.

Nashville, Tenn. Sept. 31.—Cotton 7 a 7 1/2, flour 4 a 6 1/2 to 7, whiskey 30 to 40, tallow 8, N. Carolina bank bills 8 per cent. dis.

Jackson, Tenn. Oct. 28.—Cotton 7 to 7 50, Bacon 10 to 12 50, Flour 2 50 to 3 per cwt., Corn 75 a 100 cents per bushel, Butter 12, Peach Brand 1 25, Apple do. 1 05, Whiskey 62, Cider \$3 per barrel.

MARRIED.

In this county, on the 12th inst. by Wm. H. Horn, Esq. Mr. Michael Hileck to Miss Sally Brown, daughter of Mr. James Brown.

In Tipton county, Tennessee, by Gen. J. Tipton, on the 1st ult. Mr. William C. Hazen to Miss Mary M. Probeck, formerly of Rowan county, N. C.

DIED.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 3d inst. much regretted by his relatives and acquaintances, Matthew L. Hemphill, Esq. aged about 28 years, son of the Rev. John Hemphill, D. D. of the Associate Reformed Church, at Chester, S. C. The Charleston papers are desired to notice this obituary.

At his residence in this county, after a severe and protracted illness, Francis Neely, Esq. in the 69th year of his age. Mr. Neely was a respectable Magistrate, and an enterprising and useful citizen. His loss will be deeply felt by the community, and mourned by his connexions and neighbors.

Departed this life, near Mount Mourne, on the 31st of October, James Milas Houston, aged 14 years, 2 months and 11 days. He bid fair to be an ornament to his country, and a comfort to his family; but death cut him off before his promising talents were fully developed. But it is the will of God, that an affectionate mother, and a large circle of acquaintances, should thus prematurely be bereaved of one in whom were centered their fondest hopes.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 15th ult. De Witt Clinton, infant son of James C. Sloan, Esq. aged 13 months and 15 days.

Why do we mourn departed friends,  
Or shake at death's alarms?  
'Tis but the voice that Jesus sends,  
To call us to his arms."

For we have from the words of him who spake as man never spake, good authority to believe that he is now in the arms of our Saviour. For the authority of the above, Christ said, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven." [Communicated.]

Departed this transitory life, on the 3d inst. after an illness of 7 days, of bilious fever, at the late residence of Maj. James Lyon, Chemung, S. C. Adolphus Grant Lyon, aged about 15 years. In his death, a fond and affectionate mother is deprived of one of the pillars of her declining years; and several brothers and sisters of an affectionate brother. The only place remaining, is that he left this vale of tears rejoicing in his Saviour, and exhorting all to love their God in the morning of life. He retained his senses to the last moment of his existence, and the last movement of his lips, was in prayer and praise to his Heavenly Maker. [Communicated.]

## Fall & Winter Fashions.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has just received the Fall and Winter Fashions, from Philadelphia and New-York, accompanied by drafts of all the various styles and colors now in vogue in those cities; and having in his employ the best of workmen, he is enabled to make every description of Men's Garments, as well as Ladies' Habits, in a style of workmanship equal to any in the state, and which he will warrant to fit well. His terms are as low, for first rate work, as any body else's; and he pledges himself to do his work as expeditiously as it can be done any where else.

All kinds of Garments Cut, on short notice, and reasonable terms.

Having accepted an Agency from Mr. Allen Ward, I am prepared to teach his Protractor system of Tailoring. BENJAMIN FRAYLEY. Salisbury, Nov. 16, 1829. 93

## Lincolnton Female Academy.

THE Trustees respectfully announce to the public, that they have engaged Miss Mary Allen, a Lady of fine literary acquirements, to take charge of the above Female Academy. The first session will commence on the 2d of November next. Prices of Tuition for the higher class - - \$10 per session, - - - - - \$10 Low class, per session, - - - - - 5 Painting and Embroidry, an extra charge of 2 per session. Boarding in the most respectable families at \$7 1/2 per month. By order of the Board of Trustees. J. D. HONE, Sec'y. Oct. 25th. 1829. 395

## Gold Washer.

NOTICE, that all persons are hereby forewarned against building, or making use of a Machine invented by Walter S. Pharr & Co. for washing alluvial surface, or river gravel; under penalty of the law in that case provided, as we intend to procure a patent for the same. WALTER S. PHARR & Co. October 19th, 1829. 395

## Gold Mines, Land, NEGROES, &c.

THE subscriber, wishing to remove from the neighborhood, offers for sale his valuable Plantation, four miles west of Charlotte. The tract contains 282 acres of land; a large part of which is as good as any in Mecklenburg county; about 130 acres are first, second and third crop ground, of the best quality. The plantation adjoins the celebrated Capps Gold Mine, and the opinion seems to be well founded that Gold abounds in two hills, particularly, on the plantation: a branch runs through it, for three fourths of a mile, which, it is thought by men of judgment, is as rich in the precious metal as any of the Burke mines: there is also on the place good water-power for mining operations.

Also, 20 or 25 likely NEGROES for sale; or a part of them, such as may not wish to follow me.

Any person desirous of purchasing, can call and view the premises; or inquire of Robert I. Dinkins, in Charlotte, for a description, &c. W. M. BOSTWICK. Charlotte, Mecklenburg co. N. C. Nov. 10, 1829.

## Important Sale.

WILL be exposed to sale, on Saturday the 9th of January, the following valuable property, or so much thereof as will satisfy a trust for which the property is pledged, viz. The House and Lot on which I at present reside, in the Town of Salisbury. This property stands on the main street; and, in point of elegance and durability, is supposed to be inferior to no building in the place. Also, two thirds of the BRIDGE over the Yadkin river, commonly known as Board's Bridge; together with the Plantation adjoining the same, on the Davidson side of the river. This tract contains upwards of three hundred acres, and is well adapted to the raising of cotton and wheat. The whole of this desirable property will be absolutely exposed to sale, on the above day, for cash, or notes negotiable at the Salisbury Branch Bank. MOSES A. LOCKE. Salisbury, Nov. 14th, 1829. 399

## To Travellers.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has just completed his House of Accommodation, situated on the dividing ridge of the waters of the Carrawa and Rocky Rivers, immediately at that public cross road well known as the Rocky River and Wadesboro' Roads, leading from the interior of South Carolina and Charleston, by way of Cheraw and George Town on the one Road, and from the interior of North Carolina to Charleston, by way of Camden, on the other. The subscriber informs the public, that he has spared no pains or expense to make those persons comfortable who may honour him with their custom; and assures them, that from the high situation of the above Roads, they may be safe in travelling them at all seasons of the year, and that the addition of his stand, makes the stage complete to and from Camden and Cheraw, to Charlotte, Salisbury and Concord, N. C., and also to the Virginia Springs; as well as to those persons visiting the Gold Region of North Carolina. A. C. LABATT. Nov. 3d, 1829. 93

## NOTICE.

THE undersigned will expose to public sale, on the 22d of this month, all the interest of William Carson, dec'd, in the Machinery and Gold Mine on the land leased to the Guardian of Geo. Means, being the one fourth. The said land joins the Capps Gold Mine tract, and the Machinery is now in operation, and well adapted to mining purposes. Several houses, a negro man and other personal property, will be sold at the same time. The sale will take place on the premises. Twelve months credit will be given. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment; and those having demands against the same, to present their claims for settlement, within the time directed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar. JOSEPH CALDWELL, Admr. Nov. 4th, 1829. 496

## Jailor's Notice.

TAKEN up and put to jail in Statesville, a Negro Boy, who says his name is Asaiah, and that he belongs, to Jos. Brevard, of Lincoln county. He is yellow complexioned, about 5 feet 10 inches high, apparently 40 years old. The owner is requested to come forward, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law in such cases directs. JOHN WOODS, Jailor. November 9th, 1829. 395

## Fresh Groceries, &c.

A. TORRENT & CO. ARE now receiving their seasonable supply of which, with their usual stock of DRY GOODS, will consist of an extensive assortment of Sugar, Coffee, Salt; IRON, suitable for big and Carryall Tyre; and a large assortment of SHOES. Which they will sell low for cash or cotton. Salisbury, Nov. 9th, 1829. 92

## NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received, from New-York and Philadelphia, and is now opening, at his Store in CONCORD, a general assortment of GOODS; consisting of

Dry Goods, Hard Ware, Cutlery, Saddlery, Medicines, Paints, &c. &c. &c.

Having purchased entirely for cash, and intending to sell for cash, he feels assured that he can sell on terms which will be satisfactory to those wishing to purchase. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. D. STORKE. October 5th, 1829. 394100

## ALMANACKS.

FOR sale, at the office of the Western Carolinian, the Farmers and Planters Almanack, for the year 1830: price, 10 cents a piece.



## LARGE SALE of DRY GOODS AT AUCTION.

ON Tuesday, 17th day of November next, at the subscribers' Auction Store, will commence the sale of

**DRY GOODS,**  
Silk and Leghorn Bonnets, Cotton Cards, &c.

received direct from New York, being the Stock of a house declining business in that city.

Country Merchants and others may come forward with confident expectation of purchasing at very reduced prices, and of procuring Goods in such quantities as to suit them. They consist, in part:

300 pa. fine and super. cambric and furniture Calicoes,  
Plain and figured cambric and Jaconet Vestings, Swansdown, Toilet and Marseilles Musings, Elegant Merino and Cashmere Shawls, Common Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Men's and women's silk cotton and worsted, Hose;

A splendid assortment of Ribbons, Men's and women's kid, beaver and silk Gloves, White and red Flannels, Edging, Laces and lace Veils, Bombazetta, Gingham, Silks, &c. &c. &c.

Terms liberal, and made known at sale.  
WILLKINGS & CO., Auctioneers.  
Fayetteville, October 29. 3193

## Wilkesboro' Academy.

THE Winter Session of this Academy, will commence on Monday the 23rd inst. The rates of tuition will be for Latin and Greek, ten dollars; and for English Grammar, Geography, &c. seven dollars per session of five months. Board can be procured at from fifty to sixty dollars per annum. A. W. GAY, Principal.  
Wilkesboro', N. C. Nov. 4th, 1829. 3194

The Editor of the Salem Gleaser will insert the above three times, and forward his account.

## State of North-Carolina:

To the Sheriff or other returning Officers for the counties of Chatham, Randolph, and Wayne.

WHEREAS a vacancy in the representation from this State in the House of Representatives of the United States, has been occasioned in the 10th Congressional District, by the resignation of John Gales, Esquire: Now therefore, know ye, that by virtue of the power and authority in me vested, by the Constitution of the United States, you are hereby commanded and required to cause polls to be opened and held, on Thursday the 3d day of December next, in your respective counties, at the places established by law, for an election of a Representative to fill the vacancy aforesaid; and that you meet on the Thursday following at the court-house of Randolph county, for the purpose of comparing said polls, and ascertaining for whom the greatest number of votes shall have been given in said district, as by an act of Assembly in this case is made and provided; and that you cause due return thereof to be made to this Office.

Given under my hand as Governor, and under the great seal of the State, at the City of Raleigh, this 29th day of October, A. D. 1829.

By the Governor: JOHN OWEN.  
Jno. B. Meier, Private Sec'y.

## Estate of William Neill.

WILL be sold, on the 26th day of November, inst. at the late residence of William Neill, dec'd. one mile west of Sherill's Ford, Lincoln county.

7 likely Negroes;  
2 Stills and Vessels;  
1 one-horse Wagon;  
A quantity of Cotton,

and various other articles, too tedious to mention. A credit of 12 months will be extended, on giving bond and security.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate, will please to make payment as soon as possible; and all persons having claims against it, will present them, properly vouched for, within the legal period, or this notice will be pleaded in bar.

THOS. J. ALLISON, Ex'or.  
WILLIAM NEILL, Jr. Ex'or.  
Oct. 29th, 1829. 3194

## Dan'l. Wood's Estate.

THE undersigned qualified at August sessions of Rowan county court, as the Executors of the last will of Dan'l. Wood: All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment; and all persons having demands against the same, are requested to present them for settlement, or this notice will be pleaded in bar.

WM. B. WOOD, Jr. Ex'or.  
THOS. WOOD, Jr. Ex'or.  
August 19th, 1829. 3193

## Catawba Navigation Company.

A GENERAL meeting of the Catawba Navigation Company, will be held in the town of Lenoir, on Friday, the 11th day of December next. Important objects require that a majority of the Stockholders should be present, either in person or by proxy.

ISAAC T. AVERY, President.  
November 5th, 1829. 3196

## STRAYED

FROM the plantation of the subscriber, on 3d Creek, about the 10th June, a fine Archie Filly, two years old; Her color is sorrel, with white feet. 'Tis supposed she made her way to Mecklenburg, but has been taken up. A reasonable reward will be given to any one who will give information to Jno. P. Hodge, or David Allen, in Mecklenburg; or to the subscriber in Salisbury. THOS. G. POLK.  
November 6th, 1829. 3194

## Committed to the Jail

IN Salisbury, N. C. on the 12th October, 1829, a Negro Man, who calls his name NED, and says he belongs to Col. Arthur, living about three miles from Columbia, S. Carolina. He appears to be 30 years old, is 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, black complexion, stout built; third finger on right hand a little crooked and stiff, caused by a rope; no other marks perceivable; says he left home about 10th of August last. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

F. SLATER, S'g't.  
Oct. 13th, 1829. 89

## SHERIFFS DEEDS,

FOR land sold by order of writs of venditioni exponas, for sale at this office.

## BARGAINS!

WILL expose to public sale, on Tuesday of November Court next, if not previously disposed of at private sale, the following property: name:

One Tract of Land lying in the Forks of the Yadkin, containing 320 acres, more or less; adjoining Zachariah Macatee, Frederick Ford, and others, tolerably well improved, and very healthy.

Also, one other Tract or piece of Land, on Crane Creek, half a mile from Salisbury, containing 20 acres more or less; on which there is a piece of Meadow of ten acres, equal to any in this country.

Also, one new Stick Gigs, swung upon steel springs, with Harness, of excellent make. Also, four or five new Copper Stills, of various sizes. Terms made known on the day of sale.

EDWARD CRESS.  
October 31st, 1829. 3193

## Factorage and Commission BUSINESS IN CHARLESTON.

THE subscriber informs his friends, and the public, that he continues the above business in Charleston, as heretofore. His time and services will, as usual, be devoted to the interests of those who employ him, either in the sale of produce, or purchase of goods.

He informs his customers, that Major Joshua Lazarus will act as his agent the ensuing season, in Cheraw. Cotton, or other produce, sent to him, to my address, will be received and forwarded promptly, free of commission, and all other charges except for expenses actually incurred.

For the convenience of persons sending me Cotton through this channel, Mr. Lazarus will be constantly supplied with the leading articles of Groceries, viz: Salt, Bagging, Rope, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, &c. &c. which will be furnished to wagons, or order, at cost and charges; which will be charged to the parties, on my books, and made payable in Charleston.

CHAS. F. SHANNON, Esq. continues my Agent in Camden, as heretofore.

HENRY W. CONNER.  
October, 1829. 31st 103

## The Andrew Jackson.

THE new Steam Boat Andrew Jackson, built expressly for the Cheraw and Augusta trade, will commence running alternately between the two places, as soon as finished, which will be previous to the 1st of Nov. She goes direct (inland) between Charleston and Cheraw; and will take freights at the lowest possible rates. 31st 103

Mag. Joshua Lazarus will be my agent in Cheraw for her also, and will attend promptly to the shipment of Cotton by her, consigned either to myself or others in Charleston.

HENRY W. CONNER.

## FOR SALE.

ONE of the most valuable plantations in the upper country. It lies in the county of Cabarrus, in the fork of Rocky river and Coddle Creek, containing about five hundred and seventy acres of land. The quality of the land is first rate, the soil deep, the surface level. There is about two hundred acres cleared, mostly fresh; a new, convenient and elegant dwelling-house, which cost nearly four thousand dollars, and other buildings suitable to it. The payments for this property can be made easy. Applications as to terms of sale, can be made to R. H. Alexander, in my absence.

WM. J. ALEXANDER.  
87

## 20,000 Acres of LAND FOR SALE.

LIVING in the county of Surry, and, as is believed from recent discoveries, within the Gold Region of North-Carolina. This tract was granted by the State, in the year 1793; consists of one continuous survey, adjoining the county line of Wilkes, and extending from the Blue Ridge to within three miles of the Main Yadkin River. It is intersected for fifteen or twenty miles by Mitchell's river, affording an abundant supply of water-power at all seasons, and many sites convenient for the application of this power to the purposes of Machinery. Gold has lately been found in the neighborhood of this land, but its mineral treasures are in a great measure unexplored. Persons desirous to purchase, are referred to the Editor for more particular information, with whom the plat of this land is deposited.

Salisbury, June 12th, 1829. 71

## Gold Mine for Sale.

THE subscriber has a Gold Mine, in the county of Cabarrus, which promises, as he believes, better than any other mine in the country; which he is disposed to sell, on the most accommodating terms. Persons, or companies, desirous of making a fortune at the business, would do well to apply soon to the subscriber, at Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C.

JOSIAH W. WEDDINGTON.  
October 5th, 1829. 3193

## WAGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the Wagon Yard, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—Fayetteville, 1st April, 1828. 10

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg county: SUPERIOR Court of Law; May term, 1829:

Eliza Coxe vs. William Coxe: Petition for Divorce. Ordered by the court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Western Carolinian and Yadkin and Catawba Journal, that the defendant be and appear at the next superior court of law to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the court-house in Charlotte, on the 6th Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Samuel Henderson, clerk of our said court, at office, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1829.

31st 97 SAM'L. HENDERSON, c. l. & c.

## POETRY.

"I, too, have drunk the fatal stream  
Which flows through every valley below;  
But the only earthly pleasure  
Of home, and life, and love, I still possess."

LINES  
Composed on the death of the Rev. JOSEPH D. KILPATRICK.

1. Thy ways, O God, are in the seas;  
Mysterious are thy great decrees:  
No one can stay thy hand, or say  
Why select thou in such a way?
2. A faithful servant whom thou sent,  
With us a useful life has spent,  
Persuading us to walk that way  
Which leads to everlasting day.
3. He on the walls of Zion stood,  
Exhorting sinners to be good,  
To shun that path that leads to hell,  
And to prepare with God to dwell.
4. He long the path of virtue trod;  
With care he taught the way to God;  
He took the Scriptures for his guide,  
From which he never turned aside.
5. But now his soul has took its flight,  
To dwell in realms of heavenly light;  
To join the disembodied throng,  
And sing their never-ending song.
6. With Moses, that blest Saint of God,  
Who once thro' sin and sorrow trod,  
He now can sing, and with him sing  
Redeeming love, thro' Christ his King.
7. His labors o'er, his troubles gone;  
He strove for heaven, and heaven has won  
To us his loss, to him his gain;  
He is forever free from pain.
8. With Abraham and Isaac too,  
And Jacob placed within his view,  
Before Jehovah and the Lamb,  
He's singing to the great I AM!
9. Let all who do his grave pass by,  
Remember they must shortly die;  
And must appear before the throne  
Of him who formed the worlds unknown.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Three things I pray Heaven may give me:  
Good health, my daily bread, and Liberty.  
Health, best of fortune, far beyond all pelf,  
Contains a thousand blessings in itself.  
Wealth, just enough to banish want and care;  
For man, we know, can't live on empty air.  
Lost, but not least—fair freedom!—these I crave;  
For what are health and riches to a slave?  
Possess'd of these, no idle dreams of fame,  
The airy whistling of an empty name—  
Nor useless wealth, which causes care and strife,  
But adds no real happiness to life—  
Kingdoms nor thrones, the pomp of pride and  
That lure so many to an untimely fate;  
Nor these, nor any other earthly toys,  
Should mar my peace, or viciate my joys. ONE.

What a capital thing would it be in these complaining hard times, to be blessed with a wife, gifted like the lady mentioned in the following lines.

THE POWERS OF MUSIC.  
Touch, touch, once more those keys of bone,  
And let me hear those notes again;  
Though notes of hand, unlike my own,  
They give more pleasure far than pain.  
Now with those strings, I pray my dear,  
Unite that silver voice of thine;  
For silver sounds still please my ear,  
Though I can call no silver mine.

Music, the poet tells us, can  
Make soft the flinty rocks with ease,  
I wish my creditors, dear Ann,  
Were present when you touch the keys.

Thy notes should liquidate each bill,  
Such power would have thy melting strain,  
And give piglike courage still  
To try his better luck again.

Fast by your chords of music bound,  
Loosened should be my bonds of debt;  
And listening to your change of sound,  
DUN'S should their sounding change forget.

\* The keys of the Piano Forte are sometimes made of bone and sometimes of ivory.

Encyclopedia.

## THE RESURRECTION.

Shall the left forgotten in the dust,  
When Fate, relenting, lets the flower revive?  
Shall Nature's voice, to man alone unjust,  
Bid him, though doom'd to perish, hope to live?  
Is it for this fair virtue oft must strive  
With disappointment, poverty and pain?

No: Heaven's immortal springs shall yet arrive,  
And man's majestic beauty bloom again,  
Bright through the year of love's triumphant reign.

BEATTIE.

The Bible.—Nothing can be half so delightful to a reflecting mind, as, after a weary day of toil, to turn over the pages of the Bible. At home, secluded from the bustling world, in peace and quiet, how does the soul kindle and glow, while it listens to the voice of faith, telling of climes of perfect bliss, far from the reach of unhappiness. Man, unaided by aught but reason, trembles while he muses on his condition. Ignorant of his origin, ignorant of his destiny; ignorant of his chief good; ignorant of a creator; ignorant of every thing calculated to cheer or even satisfy his mind;—he feels himself surrounded and lost in the blackness of darkness. But when he obtains the knowledge revealed in the Bible, there is an instantaneous vanishing of even the slightest shade, and full and glorious bursts around him the sunshine of heaven—the effulgence of eternity. His origin, his destiny, his chief good, a creator—every thing is clear and plain in his mind; and not a single circumstance can occur, but he is prepared to meet it—if adverse, with resignation; if prosperous, with thankfulness—and all, with glorious hope.

## MISCELLANY.

What you men do, or think, or dream,  
Our melody paper scans for its theme.

From the Baltimore American.

RHEUMATISM, COLDS, HEAD-ACHE, &c.

A very interesting work on the "Efficacy of the White Mustard Seed in affections of the liver, internal organs and nervous system, by Charles Turner Cook, member of the Royal College of Surgeons," having fallen under my observation, I have made the following brief summary of its contents, under the sincere conviction of the utility of the proposed remedy, and under the firm belief that the cause of humanity will be promoted by its publication. Those who desire to satisfy themselves more fully on the subject, are referred to the book itself.

White Mustard Seed is an almost certain remedy for all diseases connected with the disordered functions of the stomach, liver, and bowels. It has been eminently successful in relieving the headache, tendency of the blood to the head—weakness of the eyes and voice—hoarseness—asthma—shortness of the breath—and other affections of the chest—indigestion—severe colds—rheumatism—failure of sleep—and depression of spirits—ague—gout—and rheumatic fever. It is the best remedy hitherto discovered for worms. It is as valuable for the prevention as the cure of disease. As a means of preventing colds, it has been remarkably successful. It is particularly adapted to sedentary persons, students, clerks, &c. It is a valuable aperient, and equally valuable tonic; and whilst it affords a most salutary and comfortable relief to the bowels, it never weakens, but always strengthens, in a very remarkable degree, those organs and the stomach, and ultimately the whole system. The efficacy of the Seed in the removal and prevention of diseases, does not arise from any specific power it possesses, over each particular disease, but from the vigor and health it imparts to the whole system through the medium of a greatly improved state of the stomach, liver and bowels, and by which the constitution is enabled to throw off and prevent the several diseases before detailed. The seed passes through the body whole, and very little, if at all enlarged. It never loses its effects by use. It requires neither confinement to the house, nor any particular attention to diet; and in the absence of decidedly inflammatory symptoms is always safe.

DIRECTIONS to be carefully observed.

The mustard Seed is always to be swallowed whole (not broken or masticated), and either alone, or in a little water or other liquid, warm or cold. Those who find difficulty in swallowing it, may take it as follows;—each dose, as it is wanted to use, should be washed in boiling water for one or two minutes, after which it may be taken in a little gruel, barley water, or other smooth liquid, and (if necessary) a little sugar may be added to render it palatable. Generally, three doses should be taken every day without intermission; the first about an hour before breakfast, the second about an hour after dinner; and the third either at bed time or an hour before. The quantity in each dose, must be regulated by its effect upon the bowels, which ought not to be purged, but to be kept perfectly free and open. Generally, two or three large tea spoons full in each dose will produce the desired effect—with some constitutions, less will answer. When taken by persons of delicate or consumptive habits, a dose before breakfast will answer.

Culture of Silk.—We have been favored with the perusal of a letter from Dr. James Mease of Philadelphia, to Dr. Calvin Jones in this vicinity, in which it is stated, that the society formed last year in Philadelphia for promoting the culture of Silk, have engaged a woman perfectly competent to the reeling of silk from cocoons and making of sewing Silk. The Society advertise for the purchase of cocoons, and that they have fixed the price of teaching the arts of reeling silk and making sewing silk at \$10. Dr. Mease thinks that persons who have Mulberry trees, either native or white, would act wisely by sending some intelligent men or women to learn the above arts, as our whole State might be supplied with sewing silk by them, instead of paying for it, as we now do, thousands of dollars annually to Europe. If the manufacture of sewing

Silk be not desirable, the raw Silk may be made and exported to England, where it would meet with a sale, as the manufacturers of that country, import all they use from Italy or France. The raw Silk, after a slight preparation, would also find purchasers in our capital cities, among the fringe and silk coach-lace makers, who import the article to a great extent from Europe. Dr. M. is of opinion that the culture of Silk would much sooner enrich the State than all our Gold Mines. Mulberry trees will grow from cuttings, but experience has taught, that they succeed best, when raised from seed, which may be procured at all the seed stores in the Northern Cities. Owners of trees may gain time by planting cuttings this Autumn. The Southern States are particularly adapted to the culture of Silk, from their climate, and from the numerous unemployed hands with which they abound, and who are now a heavy expense to their owners. The production of Silk by them therefore, will be a clear gain, the business being chiefly attended to by aged persons and children. What a gratifying revolution would be effected in our State, if the people would raise Silk and let it constitute the circulating medium, or the principal one, as is the case in some parts of Connecticut. The Storekeepers there, take in sewing Silk at regular prices per skein, the size of which is regulated by law, furnish goods in exchange, and give the balance, if any, in money. *Ral. Reg.*

Time.—Ninety years hence not a single man or woman now twenty years of age will be alive. Ninety years? alas! how many of the lively actors at present on the stage of life will make their exit long ere ninety years shall have rolled away! And could we be sure of ninety years, what are they? "A tale that is told," a dream; an empty sound, that passeth on the wings of the wind away, and is forgotten. Years shorten as man advances in age; like the degrees in longitude, man's life declines as he travels towards the frozen pole, until it dwindles to a point, and vanishes for ever. Is it possible that life is of so short duration? Will ninety years erase all the golden names over the doors in town and country, and substitute others in their stead? Will all the now blooming beauties fade and disappear, all the pride and passion of the love, hope, and joy pass away, in ninety years, and be forgotten? "Ninety years?" (says Death) "do you think I shall wait ninety years? Behold, to-day, and to-morrow, and every day is mine. When ninety years are past, this generation will have mingled with the dust, and be remembered not."

## ORIGINAL ANECDOTE OF WASHINGTON.

The following interesting anecdote which, it is believed, has never before been given to the public, is from the appendix of a work just published, entitled "Memoir of De Witt Clinton, by David Hosack, M. D." Dr. H. received it from a venerable clergyman who had it from the lips of the Rev. Dr. Jones himself:

"While the American army, under the command of Washington, lay encamped in the environs of Morrisstown, N. J. it occurred that the service of the communion (there observed semi-annually only) was to be administered in the Presbyterian church of that village. In a morning of the previous week, the general, after his accustomed inspection of the camp, visited the house of the Rev. Dr. Jones, then pastor of that church, and after the usual preliminaries, thus accosted him. "Doctor, I understand that the Lord's supper is to be celebrated with you next Sunday; does it accord with the canons of your church to admit communicants of another denomination?" The doctor rejoined—"Most certainly; ours is not the Presbyterian table, general, but the Lord's table; and we hence give the Lord's invitation to all his followers of whatever name." The general replied, "I am glad of it; that is as it ought to be; but as I was not quite sure of the fact, I thought I would ascertain it from yourself, as I propose to join with you on the occasion. Though a member of the church of England, I have no exclusive partialities." The doctor re-assured him of a cordial welcome, and the general was found seated with the communicants the next Sabbath."

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